PARIS. - Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United PRESS and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nublication wish to have rejected articles returned they publication wish to have rejected articles returnest in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Boy Populist on "Branding" Democrats.

Mr. BRYAN, a Nebraska Populist who was recently travelling through the South boasting that he would bolt the Democratic nomination and platform if it did not suit him, uttered this solemn denunciation at Richmond last Friday :

"I want to warn you who are in contemplation of descrition from the Democratic party at this time that the man who in the face of such an enemy either goes to the rear or is found in secret conference with the enemy is a trailor, upon whom the brand shall be enemy is a traitor, upon whom the bran placed, and he shall not come back again."

This is the same Mr. BRYAN who within a few weeks has avowed his own previous intention of deserting the Democratic party if it failed to support a policy which no Democratic National Convention had ever favored, and which was utterly opposed to the financial belief and practice of the De-

"More than a year ago, when we were engaged in the struggle to bring the Democratic party to an en-dorsement of free coinage, the question was put to me whether, in case of failure, I would support the Demo-cratic noislines if he were nominated on a gold stand-ard platform. Inever believed that such action was probable in the Democratic party, but when those who questioned me were not content with probabil ities, but asked again whether in the case of that event I would support the nominee. I said, as you will remember, that under no circumstances would my vote be given to the man who would in the Executive office use his influence to fasten the gold stand ard upon the American people."

That was the language of Mr. BRYAN in his speech accepting his nomination from the Silver party. He would have left the Democratic party if it had remained faithful to Democratic principles. He had left the real Democratic party already. He was a Silver man and a Populist. Doubtless he is a good judge of the qualifications of a regular Silver man or Populist. Of the Democracy he has no right to speak. He is not a Democrat. And neither he nor any other enemy of the Democratic party will ever be able to put a brand upon loyal Democrats for being honest and adhering to the Democratic faith.

They Can't Catch Filibusters.

A bitter draught in Spain's cup of woe is the case with which men and munitions are smuggled into Cuba. This partly explains the howl rising in Madrid and Havana over the decision of the military court that the Competitor's crew were illegally condemned, and must have a new trial.

Everybody knows that Spain's efforts to keep out filibusters have been ludicrously abortive. Cuba, with its many indentations, has a very long coast line, and the poor old craft which Spain is pleased to call her navy, have found it impossible to watch all the shores. Many of them can make only seven or eight miles an hour with their most energetic efforts, and can scarcely overhaul any movable object that is out of range of their guns. Moreover, a great extent of the water around Cuba is so shallow as to interfere with the movements of the naval guardians, and the most tantalizing fact in their experience is that they cannot go gunning for filibusters outsile the three-mile Emit without violating international law.

Now a Spanish court steps in, feels Uncle CAM's pulse, and straightway enhances the difficulty of killing filibusters when they are caught. It is little wonder that the Spanish navy is sick of its tedious, futile, and inglorious undertaking.

The Fiscal Relations of Ireland to England.

The cabled references to Mr. SEXTON'S success in proving the overtaxation of Ire land only inadequately indicated the facts. All the data are now before us, as they are presented in the report of the Royal Commission to which was committed the investigation of the charge that during a large part of this century Ireland has been compelled to pay very much more than her share of the taxes levied in the United Kingdom. By an overwhelming majority the charge is pronounced well founded in what may be fairly described as one of the most remarkable documents ever laid before the British Parliament

The Commission was appointed May 26. 1894. It consisted of thirteen members. Two of them, Mr. CHILDERS and Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, have died, but their places were filled, so that the original number has been maintained. Eleven of them, being all except Sir DAVID BARBOUR and Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND, found themselves able to agree to a short final report, in which their conclusions on certain questions were set forth. These conclusions were, first, that Great Britain and Ireland must, from a fiscal point of view, be considered as separate entities, whereas the Conservatives have hitherto maintained that for fiscal purposes Ireland should be deemed an integral part of the United Kingdom, like so many countles of England, for example; secondly, that the Act of Union imposed upon Ireland a burden which, as events showed, she was unable to bear; thirdly, that the increase of taxation laid upon Ireland between 1853 and 1860 was not justified by the then existing circumstances; fourthly, that identity of rates of taxation does not necessarily involve equality of burden; finally, that while the actual revenue drawn by imperial taxation from Ireland is about one eleventh of that drawn from Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any of the eleven members of the Commission signing the report as exceeding one-twentieth of that of the larger island.

Separate reports were filed with regard to e points on which the Commissioners differed. Mr. SEXTON, Mr. EDWARD BLAKE, and Mr. SLATTERY contend that while the British taxable income amounts to 1,076 millions of pounds sterling, that of Ireland amounts to only thirty millions; the proportion, in other words, is as one to thirtysix. It is even averred by Mr. SEXTON his colleagues that the proportion Ireland's taxable capacity would weave to be considerably less, if the finciples of comparison were carried to was their logical conclusion, and that "this ous, but of late years have become so large

ratio of 1 to 36 is the highest for which any equitable basis can be found." Mr. BLAKE, in a separate memorandum, makes out that the overcontribution of Ireland is \$14,250,-000 a year. The remedy recommended by these three Commissioners is "the removal of the cause; and the cause," they say, "cannot be removed except by casting upon Ireland the duty of conducting and providing for her own ad-ministration." In another report, Lord FARRER, Lord WELBY, and Mr. CURRIE subscribe to the estimate of one-twentieth as the taxable capacity of Ireland as compared with Great Britain, and they acknowledge an excess of \$12,500,000 per annum in Ireland's actual contribution over her taxable capacity. With respect to remedies, they reject the notion that the injustice under which Ireland suffers can be redressed by general changes in the fiscal system of the United Kingdom; nor do they think that any proper compensation is to be found in any scheme of expenditure out of the public revenue on Ireland. They are opposed to remissions, benevolences, or doles of any kind. To an important extent they agree with Mr. SEXTON's conception of the true remedy of the existing wrong; for while withholding their approbation from any measures of home rule that have been proposed to Parliament, they lay down the principle that those who receive and spend public money ought to raise it, and that it is for the interest of the British as well as the Irish taxpayer to put an end to the present system. In other words, Irishmen should be intrusted with the practical control of their own receipts and expenditure. In a memorandum attached to this report, Lord WELBY remarks that, although home rule is not within the range of present policy, it would offer a complete though gradual solution of the financial question at issue

between Great Britain and Ireland." In a third report, based largely on a draft made by Mr. CHILDERS, and signed by The O'CONNOR Don, Mr. REDMOND, and three other Commissioners, it is pointed out that the words of the Act of Union bear the construction that although no tax was to be levied in Ireland or Scotland which was not levied in England, or at higher rates in Ireland or Scotland than in England, yet taxes might be levied in England from which the other two countries were wholly or partially exempt. This provision is pronounced of capital importance, as showing that the claim of Ireland to special consideration in fiscal matters has never been suffered to become extinct, and that, therefore, even from a legal point of view, it is impossible to consider Ireland as being, for fiscal purposes, no more than a certain group of counties in the United Kingdom. They concur substantially with Mr. SEXTON as to the taxable capacity of Ireland, and declare that in 1893-94 she made an excess contribution of \$18,750,000 to the imperial exchequer. They refrain, however, from suggesting any remedy for the glaring injustice. believing that the responsibility for a modification of the existing arrangements should be left to Parliament.

There is no doubt that Parliament at its next session will have to face that responsibility. Thanks to Mr. SEXTON, the fact has been now placed beyond dispute that since the Act of Union Ireland has suffered a wrong, whereof the stupendous proportions were scarcely guessed at.

Bryan Lauds the Income Tax.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Fifty-third House. He was already on the road to Populism, and was an active supporter of the income tax bill. The proposition for an income tax, originally taken from the Populists, was incorporated into the Chicago platform, and Mr. BRYAN, who believes in the whole of that preposterous document, varied in his Goldsborough speech his habitual attacks upon property by extelling once more his old love, the Populistic income tax:

"In my judgment the income tax is just. not war upon property, but a demand that those who have properly, and who demand protection for that property by Federal laws, should be willing to support the Government to which they look for that protection, and not seek to use the Instrumen tailties of Government for their own benefit, and then throw the burden of supporting that Government on the backs of those unable to bear it."

It will be noticed that Mr. BRYAN cannot resist any opportunity to represent well-todo persons as seeking to avoid their just and proportionate share of taxation, and as not entitled to protection from the Government unless they are made to pay a special price for it. The Democratic doctrine of equal rights is unknown to Mr. BRYAN. Thrift, in his view, is an offence to be punished, an insult or a danger to those "toiling masses" for whom good money is not good enough. He is continually trying to convey the impression that the well to do are especially favored by the Government in some way, and he appeals to the hobe element to vote for measures which will hurt the "money changers." As a matter of fact, Mr. BRYAN is engaged in a war upon property, and the income tax is only a

detail of that war. It will strike most people that the old argument in favor of the income tax as payment for Federal protection to property is absurd, not to say impudent, in the mouth of Mr. BRYAN. He stands proudly upon the Chicago platform, which, in the part of it especially calculated for ALTGELD and DEBS, declares, in effect, against Federal interference for the purpose of protecting the property of railroad corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, or the property which may be destroyed in transit over such railroads whenever DEBS or some other friend of Mr. BRYAN takes it into his head to get up an insurrection. Mr. BRYAN pledged himself by accepting the nomination not to protect property under such conditions. His defence of the income tax as a species of payment for Federal protection therefore needs to be revised. He has forgotten ALTGELD and DEBS.

Auxiliary Ships for the Lakes.

While the construction in less than a year of a dozen big freight steamers for the Bessemer Steamship Company is interesting both as an example of what American shipbuilding can do and as an indication of the growth in lake commerce, it also has a bearing on lake defence.

As is generally known, the Rush-Bagor treaty of 1817 so limits the naval force which either England or our country can keep on the great lakes as to make them practically without floating defences. One vessel of not over 100 tons burden and armed with a single 18-pounder at most, on Lake Champlain, one such vessel on Lake Ontario, and two on the upper lakes are all that are allowed to each side.

But in the merchant marine of the lakes we have a resource of potential floating defences of great value. We may also count upon the lake revenue cutters as possible auxiliary cruisers, but these are few in number. The transport vessels, however, on our interior seas are not only very numer-

and powerful as to be able to mount guns as heavy as some of those carried in our war ships. Several years ago the Navy Department caused an official inspection of the then new steamer Ann Arbor and her sister ship, built at Toledo, for transporting freight cars. Each of these vessels was 267 feet long, with a beam of 52 feet and a draught of 12, and with deck so strong as easily to support a battery of 6-inch rifles, while the thick, solid oak structure of the stems fits it for ramming. The vessels also have large bunker capacity. But now we find lake vessels of 400 feet in keel length, and, of course, strong in proportion, so that it is possible to count upon them for material

as lake war ships in time of need. It was said of PERRY that he went into the forests for the ships with which to win his great victory on Lake Erie, the allusion being to the building of the vessels which formed his victorious fleet. In these days it is dangerous to count on having time enough to make during the progress of war that preparation which properly belongs to peace. We must therefore count not on the ships that might be built, rapid as was the construction of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S Bessemer fleet, but must rather reckon on what at any time is ready.

In order to make these big lake freight vessels a real source of reliance, the Government must have extra guns in readiness to be mounted upon them, with all the fittings required. The work of providing for reserve batteries, which was well begun at the last session of Congress, should therefore be continued, with a view to supplying auxiliary cruisers, not only on the ocean, but on the great lakes.

The Latest Poll of the Union.

At the election of members of the Fiftyfourth Congress, held in 1894, the total Republican vote exceeded the vote for Democratic candidates by 1,200,000. Such was the popular majority of the Republicans two years ago. There were cast at the same election 1,200,000 votes for Populist candidates, some of these votes, especially in Northern and Western States, being Democratic, and some of them, especially in Southern and Southwestern States, being Republican. In Texas, for example, the Populists polled for members of Congress 177,000 votes. Texas was the banner Populist State. But the Republican candidates for Congress in that election received only 30,000 votes in Texas, although the HAB-RISON electoral ticket at the preceding national election had obtained 80,000 votes. There were 50,000 Republican votes in Texas for Populist nominees for Congress in 1894, nearly one-third of the whole.

On the basis of the vote cast by the two parties at the last State election in 1895, if there was one, or at the Congress or State election of 1894, this is the result of the poll in all the States except Maine, Oregon, Vermont, Arkansas, Alabama, and Rhode Island, which have voted this year:

REPUBLICAN.

MENHOUS .		Electo
State.	Phyrality.	ral vot
Connecticut	17,000	
Delaware	1,200	
Idaho	7,000	
Illinois	123,000	2
Indiana	44.000	1
Iowa	89,000	1
Kansas	80,000	1
Kentucky	8,000	1
Maine	48,000	17
Maryland	18,000	
Massachusetta	84,000	1
Michigan	106,000	1
Minnesota	60,000	
Missouri	3,000	1
Montana	12,000	
New Jersey	20,000	1
New York.	90,000	8
North Dakota	14.000	- 1
Ohlo	92,000	2
Oregon	3,500	
Pennsylvania	241,000	8
Rhode Island	10,000	
South Dakota	13,000	19
Utah	800	
Vermost	85,000	27
Washington	9,000	
West Virginia	13,000	- 8
Wiscons B	53,000	11
Wjouding	3,000	1
Total1	200,400	800
DEMOCRAT-POPOG	BAT.	Vanitorio (
State	Pluralitu	Electo-

	E-1000	
West Virginia	13,000	6
Wiscons B	53,000	19
Wyoming		8
Total	1 2011 400	800
DEMOCRAT-POPO		
Danothar 1010	una.	Electo-
State.	Plurality.	ral Vote.
Alsbama	31,000	11
Arkansas	\$5,000	
California	1,200	u
Florida	24,000	4
Georgia	24,000	18
Louisiana	85,000	8
Mississippl	14.000	
Nebraska	8,200	5
Nevada	1.300	8
South Carolina	22,000	
Tennessee	4,500	19
Texas	82,000	15
Virginia	25,000	12
Total	842,900	191

Colorado and North Carolina, with four and eleven electoral votes respectively, or fifteen together, are not included in the above lists. Colorado was carried by the Republicans, who polled 90,000, to 82,000 votes cast by the Populists: but the Republican party since the last State election has been split in two in Colorado, one faction supporting the BRYAN ticket and the other the McKINLEY ticket. On the basis of the vote cast at the last State and Congress election in Colorado it is impossible to make any subdivision of the vote for the present purpose. At the last State election in North Carolina the Republicans and the Populists fused, and together they carried the State by a majority of 20,000. This year, on the electoral ticket, the Democrats and the Populists of North Carolina have fused. There is no way to determine how many of the Tar Heel Populists will vote for Presidential electors with their new allies and former opponents, the Democrats, and how many will vote for electors with their former allies and present opponents, the Republicans.

The small State of Idaho, with three electoral votes, appears in the Republican column, the Republicans having secured a plurality there in 1894, though at that time the Democratic and Populist vote combined exceeded the Republican. Nebraska, on the other hand, appears in the Democrat-Popocrat column, because the Democrat-Populist candidate for Governor carried the State against the Republican nominee in 1894. But in that election there was an outside Democrat who polled 7,000 votes. At the State election in Nebraska in 1895 matters were pretty well mixed. There were five candidates in the field for Supreme Court Judge, the Republicans polling 79,000 votes, the Populists 70,000, the Free Silver Democrata 10,000, the regular Democrats 18,000, and the Prohibitionists 4,300. Nebraska has eight electoral votes. On the basis of the vote cast in 1895 this would be the division of her electoral vote, fractionally: Republican, three electors and fiveeighths of an elector; Populist, three electors and one-tenth of an elector; Democrat, eight-tenths of an elector; Silver Democrat, one-fifth of an elector, and Prohibitionist.

one-tenth of an elector. There are 447 electoral votes, and a majority, or 224, is necessary to elect. In some of the States there are rival electoral tickets for BRYAN, part of the electors being pledged to BRYAN and SEWALL and the

others to BRYAN and WATSON. Six of the States in which there has been no union on electors are Kentucky, Mississippi, Virginia, Tennessee, Indiana, and Nevada. Texas is the only State in which the Mc-KINLEY Republicans are participants in a fusion arrangement intended to include Middle of the Road Populists and National Democrats. In all other States McKINLEY is running fairly and squarely as the hon-est-money candidate, without compromise with Populists or concessions to Populism.

The Scandinavian Voters

The Scandinavian voters of the States of the Northwest are taciturn, uncommunicative, and undemonstrative. Consequently they are causing worriment and uneasines to the political leaders of all parties.

There are 170,000 Scandinavian voters in the United States, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians. Large as their number is, it is less than the total Democratic vote in New York city at the last Presidential election. The unevenness of the distribution of the "Scandinavian vote," together with the fact that it is largest in those States of the Northwest in which the result of this campaign may be close, gives that vote unusual importance as a political factor this year.

In Minnesota there are 50,000 Scandi-

navian voters, evenly divided between Swedes and Norwegians, with few Danes. JOHN LIND, the fusion candidate of the Popocrats for Governor of that State, is a native of Sweden. The last Governor elected by the Republicans, KNUTE NELSON, now United States Senator, is a native of Norway. There are 30,000 Scandinavian voters in Illinois, Swedes preponderating largely. In Wiscousin there are 20,000 Scandinavian voters, and 15,000 of them Norwegians. Danish voters are most numerous in Iowa which has a larger Danish-American voting population than any other State in the Union; the total Scandinavian vote of the Hawkeye State is 18,000. In Michigan there are many Swedish voters, but few Norwegians or Danes, 10,000 in all. In Nebraska there are many Swedes and Danes, and few Norwegians. In the two Dakotas there are many Norwegian voters, or 12,000 in the two States, and but few Danes or Swedes. In the Southern, middle Western, Eastern, Southwestern mountain, and Pacific coast States the Scandinavian voters are an insignificant factor in politics. In Indiana, for instance, there are altogether fewer than 5,000 natives of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and less than 1,000 naturalized voters from the three Scandinavian countries.

Heretofore the Scandinavians of Northwest have, usually, voted the Republican ticket. How will it be this year! They are honest men.

The Thespian and the Trucklers.

The hamstrung trucklers who managed the recent Popocratic State Conventions in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and deliberately adopted a lie, have disgusted Democrats and all other honest men who don't change their opinions between May and September, and who have no taste for licking the feet of Populism. The Boy Populist, of course, affects to be greatly pleased with the performances of these maligners and dishonorers of Democracy. See what a fantastic structure he built, in his speech at Goldsborough, N. C., upon those platforms of fraud:

"Sumetimes they accuse us of raising a sectional issue. One of the best evidences that the platform adopted at Chicago does not raise the sectional issue is found in the language of the platform adopted yesterday in New York. There, within the shadow Wall street; there, against the combined opposition of those once leading Democrats of New York who have left the Democratic party, and either gone over entirely to the Republicans or stopped for a moment at the naif-way house, the Democracy of New York declares that the platform adopted at Chicago is the most Democratic platform ever put before the coun-try by a Democratic Convention.

"In Connecticut they have also endorsed our plat form, and likewise in Penissivania and New Jersey. In these and other Eastern States, Democracy is be-ginning to realize that the Chicago platform presents to the American people those great issues around which the people must cluster if they are going to remain a Government of, by, and for the people."

Mr. BRYAN has justly been accused of raising a sectional issue. That sectional issue will be smashed by the West and the East, and it is to be hoped that the South will not be without some share in the honor and the duty of crushing it. The Democrats of the East are not represented by the cowardly dissemblers by whose course Mr. BRYAN pretends to be cheered. They have injured themselves, but they have injured him also, and they cannot help him. Nothing can. He is doomed, because he is fighting, whether consciously or blindly, the forces of common sense and recorded experience, because his platform is an appeal to ignorance and lawlessness, because he is trying to set section against section, and the man who wants to be rich against the man who is rich. A handful of uninfluential Popocrats in a few Eastern States, going through the performance of eating their own words, should not, and do not, deceive Mr. BRYAN unless his power of self-delusion is equal to his talent for political theatricals.

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Burlington during the past week was the twenty-seventh in its history. If the ranks of the veteraus are thinning, their enthusiasm and comradeship are not diminshed. Gen. SHERMAN, addressing the Army of the Tennessee, ten years ago, and referring to the number of Union at mies that were called after rivers, humorously explained that "armies take family names," just as people do in ordinary life. It is certain that the brother soldiers of the Army of the Potomac have a just family pride in that organization whose fortune it was after mingled victory and reverse, including the most tremendous battle ever fought on this continent, to deal the death blow to the great revolt, and thereby to insure the return of peace and fraternity under our common flag.

Come view the founts of SELTZER, which other brands surpass, which hum and bubble always with Popocratic gas. O, what a lovely siphon, if it doesn't burst or hurt; Come view the boiling wonder, earth's unexampled squirt!

Tornadoes, cyclones, waterspouts, earthquakes, eruptions of Vesuvius and Soveneign, prairie fires, violent thunder storms, hall, rain snow, simoons, and Populist Conventions may be looked for about this time. The Hon. Tom TOM WATSON is said to be writing his letter ac cepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President. He will write it with a great gross of pens of fire. He will "mail it in the thunder, when the tempest mutters low." Plute crats who have no life insurance policies are hereby warned. Even the Weather Bureau will have to put out a danger signal in a day or When Mr. Warson begins to whirl co centrically the sky is overcast and the hen that lays the golden eggs seeks a safety rocet.

According to a despatch printed by the Louisville Courier-Journal, "Senator Black-BURN encouraged a lot of disturbers in Rich court day, in interfering with Judge James H. EMBRY of Washington, who answered the Senator and was literally skinning him." The same despatch avers that D. MILES, Republican elector for the Eighth district, stated that Senator J. C. S. BLACKBURN declared to him that it was the intention of the free-silver men to allow no sound-money Democrats to make speeches in the

State without interruption. The Senator said such speakers had no right to be heard. He said he would guarantes Miles a hearing but would not protect bolters and disorganizers. Well, provided the assertions made in the despatch are true, what is there in them to invite our special wonder? Jon BLACKBURN is sensitive soul and objects to being skluned, and as he wante all the time there is to talk about free silver, he cannot be expected to be willing to divide time with Democrats. Besides, he is on a mob-law platform and is logical if he believes in carrying out mob law.

It was the Hop. JOHN BOYD TRACHER who conceived and executed a few years ago the perilous marine scheme of threading the wet ways in a canal boat and discharging political oratory therefrom. But there are no canal boats on the saline waters on which Mr. Thacken is preparing to make a voyage. In the beautiful words of the ballad:

"O, the boat was creaky and the boat was leaky, It went straight down to the bottom, O. Boat and skipper in a funk went down with

kerchunk.
The salt, salt billows gulped and got 'em, O!" Not even a speaking trumpet remained to tell

There is going to be a large area of hashed netaphor and powdered similes in Kentucky. HEZ LUNG and POTTSEY GRUBBS hang their diapproacheth. Governor WILLIAM JABBERWOCK TONE of Missouri is going to make stump speeches for Mr. BRYAN in Kentucky. He will ride in a silver car drawn by hippogriffs and chimaeras dire and large, white buzzards. The people will fice before him. Tentacles will lay their slimy hands and poisoned fange upon the vulture's claws grinning horribly, and the panther of plutocracy will crow with tiger's rage as the harples of Wall street crush beneath their venomed laws everything and everybody that have not been sufficiently erushed by the thunderous onset of the Hon WILLIAM JENNINGS STONE. Once more does the favorite song of the Hon. JACK CHINN arise O, Lord, There Is Trouble in the Land.

I am the nomines of three Conventions.-And not even one-third of a Democrat. Just no Democrat at all.

The Boy Populist is going to invade New England for the purpose of making reprisale. The Hon. G. F. WILLIAMS having carried Vermont and Maine by majorities so flattering to the Boy Populist's hopes, is to be imported to New York after Mr. Buyan has shown his gratitude by nelping his Dedham double carry Massachusetts. Mr. WILLIAMS has been firing the heart of East Pepperell, and is understood to be preparing a plan of campaign against Toad Hill. He will come to this town with his Lincoln double in sixteen special trains. He will carry New York as he carried Vermont and Maine. Happy the State and the city which are permitted to gaze upon WILLIAMS and BRYAN, the great double rose of Popocracy and the youngest youths in the world.

On account of an accident to the electric light plant, the hall was in darkness when Mr. bayas ap-peared, and remained so inrough his speech.—Adven-tures of the day trutor in Renmond.

This narrative must be regarded as a parable, an allegory, or a bit of symbolism, and not as a fact. There needs no derangement of the electric light plant or of the opposition gas to keep the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S audiences in impenetrable darkness. He is not an illuminator, but an extinguisher.

Or. Hawks's Experiments in Rhyme. To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: We have in our language a few words which may be called double words; not compounded of two separate words, but two distinct words in one, composed of the same let-ters, but differently pronounced, and of different meanings. The most remarkable of these are: Now, mow, row, and sow. These four double words, when differently pronounced, will serve as terminal words

in a rhyme of eight lines. The following will ex Till groc is served, which state a row.

The few other double words of similar powers are: House, lower, lead, mouse, mowed, road, rowed, and shower. Their two fold pronunciation and two fold meaning will be understood by the following lines:

Next day the hav which they had mowed on scaffolds high and broad they mowed; Then on a lake in prace they rowed.

Ashamed that they had rowed. But when the day began to lower. And the filliside foces and lower. They hashened from the conting shower. In circus tent to see the shower. Romeward the farmer took the lead His acricultural books to read Dozens of which be d never read.

Within his cosey country house. The farmer's help he had to house room nor wish had they to m There are but a very few other of these words that

are spelled sinks, but differently pronounced; these will realily occur to the reader; but they differ in their powers from the foregoing, in this, that no two of them will furnish the appropriate ending of a four-LYNN, Mass., Sept. 18.

How Bryantom Affects Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-NET: Reading your ed-torial article on the Maria Theresa dollar suggests to

ne a case it point as another object lesson I am a comparatively poor man, one of the co people whose lot Mr. Bryan is trying so hard to improve. I have relatives in the old country who are ot so well off as I am. To one of these I lately sent a postal order for forty marks, for which I paid \$9.7 in sliver. Under free coinage of sliver it will take about nineteen of these sliver dollars to buy the same number of marks. Next spring I intend to bring one of my relatives to this country and forward a steerage ticks costing eighty marks, which I can now buy to nine-teen of our silver or paper or gold dollars, b-cause they are all of equal value. If by next apring Mr. Bryan and the sliver tes have succeeded in improvi our condition to the extent of giving us free coinage of sliver it will then take about \$3 in our buy the ticket, but only \$10 in go d as before. It will be the same with prime necessaries, such as offee, tea, augar, and drugs or any other co

which we buy abroad either by choice or from neces-ADDITED CITIZEN

Probably Only Political Perversion. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I reside in a small To the corror of the present time there is in town in New Jersey. At the present time there is in the place only one desier in ceal. I have heard that he is in favor of free silver, and that he is doing everything within his power to assist in the election of Bryan. My income has been lessened by reason of the silver craze. The neighbors of this coal dealer have always considered him honest, but somewhat have never been bigoted, but really for that this is a serious matter. Do you think I am safe in buying my coal of such a man? Good MONEY. NEW JERSEY, Sept. 15.

A Chauce for Bryan After Election. To the Editor of the Sun-Mir: Here's a job for

Billy Bryan after election day. It appears that there is in use on the electric street railway of Biddeford Me., a peculiar track tester, based upon an adaptation of the telephone. A man sits in a car and tale continuously into a mouthpiece which is connected electrically with a receiver held by a man in the r house. A break in the control of the track connections are faulty.

See the track connections are faulty.

JASPER LYNCH. NARRAGANSETT PIER, Bept. 18.

Tom Watson's Alto.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: When I read the speeches of the Hon. Thomas Watson I am reminded of the alto in a little village church of who irer said: "She sings second to that degree you'd think it was first!

Singular Aptness of a Browning Combina

From the London Daily News.

Fifty years ago to-morrow (Sept. 12, 1846) Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett were married in the parish church of Marylebone.

were married in the parish church of married and Preparations are in progress for percurating the jubilies by an appropriate service in the church where the unique pair were united. In consequence, however, of the number of people at present out of town, the rector of Marylebone, the Rev. Canon Barker, has desided to hold the solden wedding celebration on the 18th of December, the day on which Browning died in 1888. The service will thus signalize at once the judice of the marriage of the two posts and the payeant anniversary of their results in the Unissen. Lovers of the Brownings will appreciate the singular advances of this compliant.

MR. BRYAN AND "REGULARITY."

Claim of Party Regularity Palse In

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Richmond, Va., Thursday night, used these words: "If there is a man who respects party regularity he cannot complain of the manner of my nomination. The Democratic Convention which met at Chicago represented the voters of the Democratic party more truly, more completely, than any Convention which has been held in recent years. That Convention was regularly called by the regular authorities, and delegates were chosen en every State in the regular manner." Mr. Bryan in these words calls to his aid the sentiment of party fealty. based on the idea of party "regularity."

What are the facts? Is it true that a "regula: " party man finds no cause for complaint in the manner of Mr. Bryan's nomination? Let us look at the truth. To begin, Mr. Bryan came to the Convention at the head of a protesting delegation from Nebraska. His own State had not commissioned him and his free-silver followers to represent her in the great council of the Democratic party. His State Convention, regularly convened, had rejected his cheapmoney policy, and had elected a gold delega tion. What did the silver men in the Conven tion do? They threwout the regular delegation and seated Mr. Bryan and his band of interlopers; in other words, stole the sovereign party rights of the Democrats of Nebraska. Then what? The silver delegates in the Con-

vention, on counting heads, found that they did not have a two-thirds majority of the Convention, the majority demanded by all Democratiprecedent for the nomination of a candidate for President. What did they do? The Demo-crats of the State of Michigan, after long discussion of the issues, after a fair and open contest in the State Democratic Convention, decided in favor of sending a gold delegation to Chicago. There was no question at the time as to the fairness of this decision; it was everywhere the fairness of this decision; it was everywhere acknowledged to be a victory for the gold Democrate of Michigan, under the leadership of Don Dickinson. This delegation, representing the Democrate of a great Stata, and practically holding the balance of power under Democratic precedent, was unceremolously ejected from the Convention, and the silver minority, who had been beaten in the State Convention by a vote of 15 to 13, were seated to misrepresent the Pemocratic voters of the State. This act would have been indefensible, both from the point of common honesty and regularity under any conditions, but it was a thousand-fold outrageous, irregular, and unDemocratic, in view of the fact that this act of political theft and buildosing openly stole the two-thirds majority in the Convention necessary to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The silver conspirators were too cowardly to revoke the face rule of the Democracy and proceeded to rob the Democrats of sovereign states of their party rights. Is this "regular", coming from the party that has jealously guarded the powers vested in the States by the Constitution and by party precedent? The nomination thus secured was based on fraud and violence.

Acalu, under an invariable rule of party procedum? In national Conventions, the National Conrect in institute process of the convention. The committee purification of the convention of the silver city of the party procedure and regularity, and seated on an englished the party procedure and regularity; and seated one of their own number. It was this and other acts of contents for narty regularity that the Senator Hill to see in his speech these words: "I am a Democrat but not a revolutionized the party procedure and regularity; and seated one of their own number. It was this and other acts of contents for party regularity that the convention, including the greatest leaders of the party, regularity and seated to take party in further proceedings of the fraudulent Convention, and the seatest seatest leaders of the party acknowledged to be a victory for the gold Democrats of Michigan, under the leadership of Don Dickinson. This delegation, represent-

will also voich for him. He has already been three times endorsed by the Populist party of his own State, once for Representative in Congress, once for United States Senator, and only last week for the Presidency." A Democratary regular "Democratary If there is a man who respects party regularity he cannot complain of the manner of my nomination."

These facts touch only the skin of the question; the core, the heart of real party regularity, must depend for its life on the resi blood of party principles. If the principles that have sustained the party in the past are missing, the soul of the party his fed; the body may be there, but it is a dead body. Was the Chicago platform "regular," judged by this supreme test? Has the oldest Democrat now living ever heard such dectrines proclaimed as Democratic dectrines? Has he heard from his fathers that the Democratic party was a "hard-money" party or a "soft-money" party? Democrats, as a yone ever heard that the Democratics.

the Democratic party was a "hard-money" party or a "soft-money" party? Democrata, as your grands-ires!

Has any one ever heard that the Democratic party demanded, in the past, the coinage of all the silver buillon in the world, for private account, at double its market value? Or have we heard that Thomas Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, sought with Alexander Hamilton for the true commercial ratio of value between gold and silver in 1792, thought he found it at 15 to 1, and so fixed the legal ratio? Have we heard that Jefferson used these words: "The proportion of value between gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether; to inouire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we are principally connected in commerce, and to take an average from them." In the light of these words what becomes of the miserable demagogism of the "new Jefferson's" demand that we stamp all the silver in the world as dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1, the mercantile value being 32 ounces to 1, "without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth?" A "regular" Our national obligations borrowed when worth

any other nation on earth?" A "regular" Democrat?

Our national obligations borrowed when worth 100 cents on the dollar, what of these? Pay back in a debased coin, repudiate our honest debts, at the very least run the risk of doing so if silver buillion dess not go to \$1.29 an ounce in gold, thereby bringing the silver dollar to a parity in coin with the dollar we borrowed? "Regular nomination," says Bryan. It is a lie in form and in spirit and the lie will be branded by the real Democrats of this nation into the men who dare to stand by it.

A day of recknoning is coming for these men and the recknoning will be made by Democrats who love their country more than "regularity," he it ever so regular; their country more than the pirates who have seized the party of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of Tilden.

NEW YORE, Sept. 19.

John J. Rooney.

A Bryan Vote.

The yap had been standing around a country store in Virginia for half an hour or more listening to a New York drummer expounding the financial question, but never venturing a word himself. At last, when the drummer started to walk down the road a quarter of a mile to the train, the yap joined him.
"Say," he said, "what was that you was sayin"

What was what !" inquired the drummer. "Well, sever'l things, but mostly about that money ousiness ?" "I don't recall exactly, but I prosume it was a

rosati was giving the free siver question generally, and Bryan and the Chicago platform in particular, for my sentiments are that way." The yap was apparently distressed about some-

thing.
"I-I-I," he hesitated, "I was a goin' to vote that "Jerusalem, man," exclaimed the drummer, "you're

"Jerusalem, man," excialmed the drummer, "you're not soing to vote for Biryan, are you ?"
"That's what. Mister." nod-ed the yap,
"What are you going to vote for him for?"
"Well. Mister." and the yap gnawed at his finger nail, "I thought I was agon' to do it fer a dollar; anyhow, that's what the feller promised me ef I'd vote fer him, but by hokey. Mister, sence I've heard your talk It 'pears to me 'tain't goin' to pan out more'n fifty cents."

On the Bowery. "Say, I won't do a ting t' dat mug when I find

BRYAN IN HIS ELEMENT,

He Assists in Naming a Pag Pappy and Aq-

From the Philadelphia Press. St. Louis, Sept. 13.-There was a christoning yesterday at the residence of James E. Daven. port and the Democratic nominee for President

of the United States was the chief officiator. It was not a child, however, that was christened, but a diminutive specimen of the ultra pag species presented to Mr. Davenport's bright little son by a friend.

As the pag reached Mr. Davenport's house on the night when Mr. Bryan, who is a cousin of Mr. Davenport, made his three specimes in St. Louis, it was at once decided that, while the proprieties would prevent the naming of the animal for the silver leader, he should be requested to designate the title by which the canine should be called from now on.

Mr. Bryan cheerfully accepted the responsibility, but when he saw the object of so much solicitude he laughingly declared he knew of no name ugly enough for it.

Finally it was concluded to select a name as attractive as the pag was repelling, especially since in pag dogs extreme ugliness is really tantamount to ideal beauty. And so from now on young Davenport's pag will be known as "Marion," in honor of the Illinois county in which Mr. Bryan was born. but a diminutive specimen of the ultra pug

Sound Deductive Reasoning. From the Ution Charren

An amusing incident occurred in the Hope Chapel Sunday school last Sunday. The lesson of the day was found in the text, " For He shall gird you about with great strength." As the

gird you about with great strength." As the superintendent passed among the classes, he finally stopped at one composed of half a dozen pickanianies, who were doing their beat to absorb the explanations of their teacher.

"Well, Mrs. —," he remarked, "are you getting along nicely to-day with the lesson?"

"Well, no," she rebiled. "I find it rather difficult to make the class understand it."

"Why, it shouldn't be so difficult," said the superintendent. "You understand what the word gird means, don't you, children?"

There were many dublous shakes of the head, but no replies in the affirmative.

"Why, now," he continued, as he moved his hands in front of him in imitation of a man tightening a belt, "supposing you were going to run a race, why would you tighten your belt?"

"To hold your pants up," squawked two of the youngsters in concert, and the superintendent turned his face to hide the smile thas the conclusive deduction had produced.

Visions of a Winning. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Say, old man," said the officer, "you have been hanging around here on this corner grinning long enough. What are you trying to domake a mash?" replied the honest old farmer. "I got into a political argument with some same hour ago, and bet him he couldn't get a hundred dollars in gold for a hundred-dollar greenback. He's rushin' around yis huntin' fer that there gold."

"Ah!" said the policeman. "Who furnished the greenback?"

"Me"."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Rudyard Kipling's new book of ballads will be called "The Seven Seas." A number of the poems have never been published.

A conscientious registrar of births and deaths as St. Ives, England, recently certified to the death of an infant age! one minute.

Three hundred convicted murderers were sens to the renal settlement on the Island of Sagha lien on one steamer that left Odessa recently.

Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer, has just

got married to a young woman in England and has put aside his plans for reaching the South Pole for Three young Hungarian countesses, daughters of Count Basques of Budapest, aged fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, are fitting themselves for the

Puvis de Chavannes's last three panels for the Boston Public Library, representing Philosophy, Chemistry, and Physics, are now finished and on exhibition in Paris, An old lady of Greens Norton, England, cele-

brated her hundredth birthday recently by presenting a stained-glass window as a thanks offer-ing to the parish church. St. Saviour's Church, in Southwark, where John Harvard was christener, has been complete-iy restored, with the exception of some of the

smaller stained glass windows. Two editors of Arabic comic papers in Cairo have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonmens and a fine for libelling Queen Victoria and publish

ing grossly indecent caricatures of her.

From an old tub well lately discovered in the Roman ruins at Stichester in Hampshire, a tub in good preservation, though the wood is somewhat rotten, has been taken out. It is believed to be

1,600 years old. the British army and were discharged by the cours will be allowed by the War Office to return to their regiments. The officers who were convicted will be put on the retired list

Turks to leave Bender in 1713, after holding out against them and the Russians for four years, he left his sword behind him. The sword came lately placed it in the Museum of Arms to the Kremlin at

A Russian army Lieutenant who was visiting the cathedral at Mainz undertook to climb to the highest point of the spire, which is 324 feet from the ground, by means of a ladder lost by some workmen. On reaching the top he toppled over and fell into the interior of the tower, a distance of eighty feet, and died in a few minutes.

Nickel coinage has been lately proposed to the French Government to relieve the scarcity of copper coin. An ingenious method suggested to obviate the difficulty of mistaking the nickels for silver coins of nearly the same shape is to have the new coins made with a hole through the middle so that they may be strung like Chinese cash, Riff pirates are again active. They recently at-

tacked the Spanish steamer Sevilla, with a party of engineers on board who were examining sites for new lighthouses. The steamer took refuge from a storm behind Cape Tres Forcas, when so heavy a rifle fire was opened on her from the shore that she had to put out her lights and run out to sea. Leydenia gemmipara Schaudinn is the name given to a parasitic amorboid rhizopod which Bein professors have recently found in the fluid

taken from patients suffering from cancer of the stomach and which they think may possibly be the cause of the disease. The discovery of this rew form of protogoa was made at Prof. von Leydon's University Hospital An interesting military exhibition was given at Vienna lately, when Austrian officers and soldiers, dressed in all the uniforms used in the army since 1696 and armed with the weapons of the different

periods, went through the successive forms of drill and of military evolutions. The object of the exhibition was to show the evolution of firearms from the matchlock to the magazine gun. Austria's report of the first year's experience with anti toxin serum is that out of 1,100 cases of diphtheria treated 970 recovered, a great improve ment on the previous mortality. When the remedy

was applied in the first two days of the sickness the percentage of deaths was only 6,7, of 815 cases of preventive inoculation only 20 were attacked by the disease in a mind form and all recovered. Two French newspaper men who started without a cent from Paris a year and a half age to go

around the world, earning their way by disposing of articles and pictures to the newspapers of the towns they visit, have got as far as Hong Kong. From time to time they print a paper called Es Route, gotten up entirely by themselves. The mi ber made up at Bombay was written in English, French, and Gujerati.

Maybe the Swittest Vessel.

From the Revue Industrielle.

Probably the swiftest vessel in the world has recentiybeen built in France. This extraord hary craft is the seagoing torpedo vessel constructed in Havre by the well-known house of Augustin Nor-mand, the contract requiring that it should made tain a speed of from twenty-nine to thirty knots for an hour under usual steam. At its trial trip it seems, this vessel, the Porban, ran a distance of more than thirty one knots in an hour, this being equivalent to about thirty five miles, probable the reatest distance ever covered by a seagoting ship in sixty minutes, powerful engines being neces sary, of course, to drive the vessel through the water at such a rapid rate. On this score, fore, the statement is not surprising that, although the displacement of the craft is only about tons, it carries engines of 3,250 horse power,

Race Horses Last in the Pog.

From the limiton lieraid.

Two races were recied off at bangus yesterias, braides a mile dash by the runners, winding 2 the meeting, it was a day of threatening we all and a bianket of for covered the racking the last heat of the day unique intered there between disappearing completely from vice one hundred yards down from the wire and reappearing again at the distance flag. "Aw, no, don't do anyting t' him; he's in hard